

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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An exchange remarks that common sense is a very uncommon thing.

Mr. Burleson will now become the chief wire manipulator of the country.

To accuse Lazarus of bribery seems almost a contradiction in terms.

Birmingham seems to be busy, but politics is not entirely adjourned down that way.

An Austrian commander who loses a battle is thereafter about as useless as Von Kluck.

Ban Johnson wants to hear from Washington. But how often will Ban have to be told.

Those who do not prefer darkness because their deeds are evil can stay indoors on lightless nights.

Maximilian Harden shoots paper shells, but they have an impact similar to a solar plexus from Foch.

Berlin hints that the return of Count Cserini to power would be regarded as the most unkindest cut of all.

Why should there be further discussion of food substitutes so long as there is plenty of the real thing?

Reading reports of the Shelby county political campaign, one would hardly suspect war is going on in Europe.

Candidates' speeches are, for the most part, conspicuous for the specific pledges which they do not contain.

Austria is still suffering for lack of a guaranteed remedy for indigestion. Berlin doctors are unable to afford relief.

Congressman Dick Austin and Senator John Houk, of Knoxville, have fallen out. Yet they tell us politics is adjourned.

King George's \$14.25 suit has at last been marked down to \$13.85. But suits are not traveling in that direction in this country.

"The state needs a friend," reads an editorial headline in an Alabama exchange. But there is nothing exclusive about Alabama's needs.

In their plans to add Russia the allies seem to have forgotten the story of the fellow who interfered in a fight between a man and his wife.

Laconically advises the Jacksonville Times-Union: "First get the wood—then burn it." Better wait for colder weather for the burning process.

It's an ill wind which blows nobody any good. Mr. Edison is nearly deaf, but that fact might be a blessed relief if he should be elected to the senate.

Knoxville, our old neighbor up the branch, manifests rare exhibitions of taste at times. It has asked to be excused from the Taylor-Austin debate.

It is regrettable that geographic and topographic conditions preclude the giving to Austria a good, healthy wallop amidsthips. Only one would be necessary.

Knockers in this country wouldn't get far in arguing with the British food controller that America hasn't lone much to win the war. He knows better.

It is not our purpose to start anything, but the girls have probably heard some of those rumors about Sammies bringing French wives back with them.

John Quincy Adams served seventeen years in congress after retiring from the presidency, but he didn't spend any of that time in trying to get his old job back.

Tom Marshall declares that a man who can do so and will not subscribe for liberty bonds or thrift stamps is already dead. He may, however, not be conscious of it.

"Spain lost its best musical composer by the torpedoing of a passenger ship," remarks the Springfield Republican. Still, it might have lost a shipload of something to eat.

A Memphis exchange professes a desire to go through one political campaign without a newspaper controversy. Commended to the consideration of Nashville journalists.

The Johnson City Staff, in accordance with its proverbial awakens, has discovered that there is wealth in bottles. This wealth, however, the Staff explains, is not on the inside of the bottles, where so many have sought it, but the bottles themselves are extremely valuable.

MAKE A COMPLETE JOB.

Sooner or later we shall have another peace offensive by the Germans. If the recent battle had gone in their favor it would have been sooner. Now, no doubt, it will wait a more opportune time.

But it will come. If the military situation from the German point of view is good then the terms offered France and Italy will be only such as the German general staff thinks will be sufficient to induce those sadly burdened countries to quit the war.

If the military situation is unfavorable to the Kaiser then a more substantial offer will be made. Arnold Bennett thinks they will even proffer a part of Alsace Lorraine or some of the Trentino.

But the allies, including the United States, will be asked to close their eyes to the fate of the eastern countries which are in the folds of the constrictor.

That will be the price of peace. And Mr. Bennett says there are thousands in allied countries who might be financially benefited by the acceptance of such a proposition.

The French own millions in Russian bonds. All through the east are investments by French and Englishmen. It will seem a tempting offer.

But he tells why it should not be accepted. The argument is more forcefully put than any we have seen against an inconclusive and temporary peace.

So much is written which is merely unreasoning vindictiveness, and so evidently inspired by sentiments such as are not to our credit that this clear exposition of why such a peace offer ought not to be accepted is refreshing.

As Arnold Bennett explains unless we put down militarism in this war we go on to future arming of nations, and more wars, and the pulling down of civilization.

If the German military party can make the people of Germany believe that they have won for them a great victory in the Russian and other eastern annexations, then they will submit themselves supinely to the program of preparing for another war for complete domination of the world.

What he says is so good that we are going to reprint a part of it, which is contained in a London dispatch to the New York Times. It is what we, in a less clear manner, have been endeavoring to set before our readers as the primal cause in this great war, the getting rid of armaments and the formation of a league of nations which shall keep the peace.

Mr. Bennett writes:

"What then is the reason against permitting Germany to have a free hand in the eastern territories which she actually holds. The reason is this, a free hand there would mean that the German military caste would be able to say to the German proletariat, 'Look what we have won for you. It is true you have suffered, but the German empire is greatly enlarged.'

"It would mean the salvation of the German military caste. It would mean the triumph of the military idea. It would mean a continuance of war as an institution and consequently a disarmament and consequently a disarmament of preparations for another war. It would mean the indefinite postponement of the realization of the scheme of a league of nations, which is the only scheme that can be relied upon to put an end to the institution of war."

"I cannot too often repeat that by far the most important proof of the real success of the allies in this struggle would be the creation of a league of nations, and that through general disarmament and consequent disarmament of all militarism. We do not yet grasp this paramount truth. Even some of our best-intentioned leaders do not grasp it."

"There, there are people who if they did not see his point can be enlightened as to it, but there are other people who deliberately shut their eyes to it and who, indeed, perceive no harm in Germany swollen by eastern conquests. There are among us people who do not see his point, and who are tempted by the thought that if they know how all the forces of blind prejudice and to a further acceptance by us of terms which would be the denial and the ruin of peaceful democracy."

"Yes, you say, but America is in Europe for the express purpose of achieving a league of nations, and America is easily the most powerful of all the belligerents in the field today. She is, but she would be powerless if any one of the chief allied European governments, backed by the public opinion of its citizens, seriously insisted on a peace which despite appearances really favored Germany. America cannot possibly fight alone. That is why public opinion must be educated and re-educated again and again."

"I have been told often that to get a satisfactory world league of nations we should have to fight for another three years. I do not believe it. I do not believe that Austria can last more than another fifteen months, and when she falls Germany falls. In any case, and at any cost, the German military caste must be discredited. It cannot be discredited unless justice is obtained both in the west and in the east. We must examine every peace proposal with the utmost care, but we must always bear in mind what are the essentials of a lasting peace, and we must strengthen the hands of our governments to insist on all those essentials, not merely on those which lie closest to us."

The German military caste and all military castes must be discredited. War must be shown as the worst enemy of the human race. It is hard to know that our own best beloved must be exposed longer to the great danger, but they themselves would not have it otherwise. Let us not do this job in piecemeal. Let us make it complete, and then, as Jefferson expressed it,

"We need not have an unnecessary soldier."

(The above was written before the receipt of today's cables. The peace offensive has started. It is such as predicted.)

POSSIBLE PEACE TERMS

Now that the tide has definitely turned on the western front, we may expect occasional and intermittent discussions of the terms of peace. Various vague feelers have heretofore been proposed from different sources equally vague, but such as these are apt to take on a more serious character as the summer wears away into the autumn. Peace, of course, will come some time, though it is apparently not yet near at hand. We may feel reasonably sure, however, that peace will become more and more desirable to the central empires as the death struggle progresses. There will also likely be less of jauntiness in what they may have to say on the subject hereafter.

As indicating the state of mind which has hitherto been prevalent in German government circles, the following outline of tentative peace terms somehow got into the newspapers a week or so ago: Virtual control of Belgium was to be retained, the greater part of European Russia to be Germanized, entente forces to be withdrawn from Mesopotamia and Palestine, heavy war indemnities to be paid and Austria to be given a free hand in the Balkans! With these "minor" concessions, the Teutons would be willing for the allies to rest—at least until the conditions were met! On the other hand, some counter proposals have been suggested. Lloyd George has stated publicly that the central empires may have peace any time when they are ready to accept the Wilson terms. The San Francisco Chronicle has also printed an outline of its "terms" which, in part, follows herewith:

"They would include the removal of every member of the Hohenzollern family from Germany for at least a decade and render all of them incapable of holding any German office during the lifetime of any one of the family now 15 years old. It would also include placing suffrage in Prussia on the basis of that for the German reichstag. With a new government created by the German people we should be willing to treat, because it could be believed. But the Hohenzollern must go."

"As a matter of course all alleged treaties entered into by Germany since the beginning of the war would be declared void. There would be a kingdom of Poland composed of all parts of old Poland, whose people by popular suffrage might express a wish to join it. The Turks would be driven out of Europe and the Balkan states arranged as their peoples, by vote, might agree. The French boundary would be fixed as it was prior to 1870 and complete monetary reparation made to Belgium and northern France at the expense of Germany. The Italian boundary would be rectified in a way satisfactory to Italy under the changed conditions. The German colonies would be placed under international control."

"But as a preliminary to all this the German navy and all war material and the means of producing them would be absolutely obliterated as such, military training of every kind ceased and the departments of war and navy and their entire military organization abolished."

"All other nations, of course, would do the same with their military and naval forces, and material. The world is sick and tired of war and will have no more of it. Each nation would maintain its own police, and the seas would be policed by international authority."

"And from then on each individual German, and each individual of all other nations, should be free to do as he pleased in the world he could find customers, and buy wherever he could buy to best advantage, subject only to such nondiscriminatory legislation as each country might desire for itself."

This may sound like an ambitious program, which it is. At the same time it contains much that is in the minds of thoughtful people everywhere. The world is indeed tired of war, and is apparently willing to adopt heroic expedients to end it for all time. Details of this plan might be varied considerably in the working out process, but its principal suggestions are basically sound. And, as our contemporary remarks, "under a treaty of that kind the German people would be better off than they ever dreamed of being."

As the case stands, one's "peace terms" are about as good as another's until actual negotiations are begun.

A FORGOTTEN ISSUE.

It is perhaps an oversight, but we have marveled that so little has been said in the county and state campaigns respecting the new salary-free law which goes into effect Sept. 1. Great things were predicted for this statute before it was passed, but its probable effects on the finances and the politics of the counties and the state have not been dwelt upon very much lately.

This law, we believe, has within it the possibilities of considerable reform, but it will require an intelligent public sentiment to realize upon these possibilities. Will the zeal of the official, who is paid a salary, abate in the collection of fees which are not to go into his own pocket? Will he be content with a more perfunctory performance of duty? Will his industry be as great when no longer correspondingly increases the emoluments of his office?

These, we think, are pertinent questions. It has been charged in the present state campaign that attorneys-general, who formerly earned rich perquisites, have not, since the offices were placed on salary, collected enough fees to cover their own pay. The same thing may happen with other offices. Or, perchance, if permitted, enough deputies and assistants may be created to consume all probable surplus.

As before remarked, this law has within it the germ of great savings to the people. This ought to be developed, but it is a question whether it will be. It is a very proper matter for discussion in a campaign.

Berlin will probably want an explanation of Baron Burian's eulogium on the president of the United States. It was observed that the baron forgot to exalt the alliance between "me and Gott."

LOOK OUT, BILL—SHE'S SLIPPIN'!



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GOOD ROADS

That was a very encouraging talk by Maj. Ripley, of the U. S. engineers, at the Chattanooga Automobile club dinner last night. The federal government has now under consideration the improvement of Rossville boulevard to the city limits. Maj. Ripley has recommended the work. The question arises what will the city of Chattanooga do? It will seem that if the government had built a good road from the city limits all the way to the fort it would be incumbent on Chattanooga to stand the expense of the road inside the city limits. The major urged that some other route than the Rossville avenue line be used.

Maj. Ripley spoke well on the spread of the good roads movement. He has been engaged in the engineering work of New York state and can give us many pointers. As soon as a community begins building good roads the movement rapidly spreads. It is a fact that the first road work of a permanent nature done in Hamilton county was by the United States government. The little strip of macadam roadway between the entrance of the National cemetery and East End avenue was the first good road built here about forty years ago. Thousands used to go out to see it. The roads built by the government in Chickamauga park at a much later date had a widespread influence also throughout this region.

This is a day that will be marked in the good roads history of the county. The road around the base of Lookout mountain to Wauhatchie is being opened with appropriate ceremonies. The building of this road, like the tunneling of our hills and bridging of the river, was much opposed. But now that we have these improvements, as a part of a fine roads system for the county, they are the source of great pride. Every visitor recognizes when he comes around Lookout mountain and sees that magnificent view from the causeway under the bluff that this is a go-ahead, progressive community. He leaves Chattanooga a confirmed booster of this city and region.

VERHINE CASE.

Without going into details as to the case of young Verhine from Union City, whom it is charged was given special favors so as to keep him out of the draft, it is sufficient to state that the publication of the correspondence in the matter puts Senator Shields in an awkward attitude, and that he has hastened to explain that the matter was handled by his secretary, and that he did not know of it. He says he will make a statement later. Verhine is the son of a wealthy merchant of Obion county. He was about to be called into service. He was tenth on the list, and knew that he was about to be summoned. He wrote Gov. Rye a letter which compromises him very much. He wished the governor to grant him a special favor. The object was not to evade the draft. He said he merely wished to get a few days additional time so as to wind up his business. He told the governor to arrange it for him and "say nothing about it." Of course the governor couldn't give him any special favor. Officials must be scrupulously careful about the selective service. Then his father and influential friends took up the matter with Senator Shields, or his office in Washington, and the young man was immediately appointed in the Emergency Fleet corporation work, and left for Washington. It seemed he could

get off from his important business for that. But the draft board in Obion did not rest. They had an order for his arrest issued and he finally was landed in Camp Gordon. These seem to be the facts. Senator Shields says he was not personally responsible, and this will be accepted, no doubt, by his supporters. But the case is arousing a great deal of attention. No serious dereliction, perhaps, is shown, at the same time it is quite evident, to say the least, that Senator Shields' secretary has not been as careful as he ought to have been.

MR. BYROM'S CANDIDACY

Judge Moon, our congressman, is writing personal letters to democrats throughout the Third district, asking them to support Isham P. Byrom, of Winchester, Franklin county, for one of the places on the executive committee. The judge's letter does not mention the fact that Mr. Byrom is his secretary, but he is referred to as a "vigorous and splendid type of young democrat, such as will be most useful to our party in its organization."

The judge says he will take it as a "personal favor" if support for Mr. Byrom is given. The unexampled activity of our representative in this matter is cause of considerable interest over the district. Mr. Byrom may have all the qualifications necessary for service on the democratic state executive committee. He does "come from Franklin county, a Gibraltar of democracy." He has had considerable experience in politics before he became the private secretary of our congressman. But is it best for the democratic party of the state to have its committee loaded with office holders, whose chief affections, no doubt, will be either the public office they hold, or the desire to put or keep some one else in office? The committee of a party ought to be untrammelled and independent, otherwise it will commit wrongs in the interests of candidates or a faction, such as once brought the democratic party in Tennessee once so low.

Mr. Byrom, we believe, is the same who was elected to the legislature, also, under circumstances, which it would be well to have the full facts concerning. Where did the campaign fund for his election come from? Was this made up by Mayor Crump, Judge Shields and others, and what was the understanding, if any, concerning same? When the legislature was organized, two votes, those of Byrom and Walker, were said to be in a class to themselves. We wish to do the gentleman no injustice, but if the facts were as then circulated, we doubt if he would strengthen the state democratic committee.

An exchange notes that theaters and other forms of amusement are getting the money formerly devoted to travel. If the work-or-flight order closes the theaters, perhaps liberty bonds can manage to absorb the surplus.

In calling upon his cousin for help, the clown prince had probably adopted and adapted Emperor Charles' philosophy that as a matter of prudence the clan would better stand together.

With a democratic state committee made up practically of federal and state officeholders, the circle of sovereignty would be almost complete, with apologies to M. R. Patterson.

With that pungent wit for which it is famous, the New York Evening Post insinuates that New York will need a

governor for the next two years as badly as at any other time. A candidate for president doesn't meet the emergency.

We have serious doubts as to whether Henry Ford would be more useful to the country in the United States senate, but he has built and is building records of patriotic and philanthropic achievement that are absolutely inspiring. It would seem becoming if those who seek to belittle the man should bring forth something tangible by way of confirming their superiority.

Speaking of Ford's enterprise in erecting at Detroit a \$3,000,000 hospital for reclamation and rehabilitation of soldiers broken and maimed in the war, the Memphis News-Scimitar says in part:

"In this institution, which will be equipped with every facility known to science, wounded soldiers will be patched up and put in condition where they can be self-sustaining in after life. There will be no charge for their treatment. Mr. Ford is going to foot the bill, to the last dollar, as long as the institution may be necessary."

"Such men as this shows the greatness of America. He manifests the American spirit. He has the power and the money, and he is not slow about giving both to assist his country in her hour of need."

It is not, however, the wealth but the spirit of Ford which our contemporary commends. It recognizes that the poorest may manifest the same spirit of helpfulness by doing what he can.

A Great Achievement

The problem of supplies for an American army in France must become increasingly difficult to solve as the army becomes larger month by month. No less than 1,200,000 men have now been shipped across the Atlantic, according to the chief of staff. German military critics encourage their newspaper readers with talk to the effect that America cannot maintain a large army abroad because it cannot be fed, clothed and maintained. Lack of shipping must prove fatal to the overseas enterprise of the United States, it is said in Germany. What were the facts concerning the supply problem at the beginning of last week?

There were in France army food-stuffs enough to feed 1,000,000 men for three months. Here are some of the details: Flour for 102 days; meats for 72 days; canned milk for 350 days; vegetables for 32 days; coffee for 77 days; butter for 81 days; prunes for 43 days; jam for 38 days; hay for horses and mules for 60 days; and grain for 113 days; coats for 80 days; breeches for 70 days; shirts for 80 days; puttees for 30 days; stockings for 110 days; undershirts for 80 days. Thus the army's supply department has obtained a flying start. As a matter of fact, the supplies landed in France hitherto have increased at a faster ratio than the number of soldiers, and there is every prospect that the supplies on hand will keep ahead of the demand for them to the end of the war.

This is an achievement of which one hears almost nothing. The public thinks of the number of soldiers in France and by those figures measures the government's performance. Yet the task of supplying the soldiers is colossal; the real test of the significance of its successful accomplishment is what the Germans think of it. And what they think is known from the positive assurances of the German staff that it could never be done.

Sour Stomach and Belching.
"When I began taking Chamberlain's Tablets three years ago I was troubled most of the time with belching and sour stomach. I also had headache and constipation. This remedy was just what my system needed. It strengthened my digestion and restored me to my former good health," writes Mrs. A. D. Smith, Jordan, N. Y.

NORTHSIDE CHURCH TO HOLD MEMORIAL TONIGHT

Dr. Wakefield Widely Mourned.

J. O. Marshall to Extol Late Evangelist.

Evangelist.

Memorial services to the late Dr. W. D. Wakefield, the evangelist who died at his home in Shelbyville, Ky., last Wednesday, will be held at the Northside Presbyterian church tonight, beginning at 8 o'clock.

Elaborate arrangements have been made for the occasion, which is considered of deepest interest to the citizenship of that suburb, as Dr. Wakefield recently held a revival in that section of the city and became greatly beloved by all.

Letters and papers from Dr. Wakefield's home town tell of a mourning seldom recorded for the passing away of a citizen and friend. More than two columns were devoted to the funeral ceremonies in some of the daily papers, and all of them had elaborate accounts. The crowd in attendance taxed the capacity of the large auditorium where the services were held, and the demand for carriages could hardly be met.

Floral offerings amounting to almost a hundred were counted. Some of the most beautiful ever seen in that city. The grave in which the body was buried was a solid bed of flowers, and altogether the last rites were said to have been the most impressive known to that city.

At tonight's services special music, both by instrument and voice, has been arranged, and brief tributes by prominent members of the different churches throughout the city will be a feature. A very large crowd is expected, as all of the people in that section have the noted evangelist and loved him for his Christian character and wonderful work done among them.

J. O. Marshall, who represented the church at the funeral, will make a report, telling of the incident and the death and funeral, and other interesting talks will be made.

CORDIAL WELCOME TO CAMP COMMANDERS

Auto Club and Officers Put Aside Formalities and Enjoy Happy Evening.

Good fellowship and a hearty expression of the get-together spirit were much in evidence at the dinner given by the Chattanooga Automobile club to the commanding officers of Camps Greenleaf and Forrest last night at the Hotel Patten. Formality and restraint were tacitly done away with by common accord, and every one of the seventy-five or eighty guests tried to see just how much enthusiasm he could inject into the gatherings, and how much enjoyment he could extract from it. Manager John Lovell, of the Hotel Patten, who was chairman of the entertainment committee, ran true to form in his personal greetings for the dinner with popular music.

President E. D. Reed, of the Automobile club, held away as toastmaster, and lived up to his high reputation. In opening the program, Mr. Reed said that although the personnel of the officers at Oglethorpe was continually changing, the citizens of Chattanooga felt it their duty to keep acquainted with them as much as possible, and that the automobile club was especially fitted to accomplish this as it was the representative of practically all the civic organizations. After expressing regret for those officers formerly at Chickamauga who are now gone, and welcoming on behalf of the city the officers present, he introduced Mr. T. C. Thompson, who was greeted with enthusiastic applause. Mr. Thompson, in his remarks, continued on the note of cordiality and welcome for the visiting officers, and the warmth with which his talk was received bore evidence as to his popularity.

P. W. Reed then introduced Col. Lockett, long known and loved by Chattanoogaans. Col. Lockett made a brief and informal talk, his remarks being chiefly reminiscent of old border days. Col. Munson, commander of Camp Greenleaf, was next introduced by Mr. Reed, and expressed his appreciation of the hospitality of Chattanoogaans in general, and the automobile club in particular.

After Col. Munson, several other officers made short talks, characterized by the good fellowship which they showed toward Chattanooga, and by their lack of stiffness of formality.

Among the speakers following Col. Munson were Col. Edgerton, of the engineers; Col. Hisham, of the medical corps; Col. Hisham, transferred here from Fort Riley, Kansas; and Maj. Ripley, of the quartermaster's department. Maj. Ripley especially impressed his audience by his remarks on good roads, and his urgent appeal to Chattanoogaans to improve the roads from the city to the army camps, both for patriotic and utilitarian reasons. Maj. Ripley spoke interestingly of the successful fight which has been waged in the state of New York for good roads, and the advantages which are to be derived from judicious road improvement.

The final speaker of the evening was Commissioner Ed Bass, who, in that government co-operation could be secured, and if the city bonds could be sold at par, as required by law, the city would see to it that the roads to Chickamauga, as far as the city limits, would be improved.

After Mr. Bass' talk President Reed announced the conclusion of the program, and the gathering broke up with the feeling of good fellowship pervading the atmosphere, and with every man in attendance feeling that something real had been done to bind closer together the people of Chattanooga and the men stationed at Oglethorpe in the service of their country.

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